

The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

OFFICE: No. 13 Tenth Street, Thornton's Building.

DAILY EDITION

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1869.

JOHN H. OBERLY & CO

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

THE BULLETIN IS THE ONLY DAILY PAPER IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF REACHING THE SOUTH BY TRADE, THE BULLETIN IS THE MOST DESIRABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN ILLINOIS.

NEWS ITEMS.

The sister of Father Hyacinthe has also left the convent of the Carmelites, and abandoned the veil. It is said that the Carmelite scandal about the insane nun caused Father Hyacinthe to demand her dismissal, but the story is of doubtful authenticity.

Nye was somewhat snubbed when he stated in the Senate that "the democrats never went into the war." "Why sir," responded Senator Thurman, "my own county, with its democratic majority of three thousand, sent more democrats to war than there are voters in the whole State of Nevada."

Lopez reminds us of what the dutchman said of the flea: "When you put your hand on him he ain't there." A few weeks ago the allies had bagged all of Lopez's army, and were close on his fugitive heels. Now he is fifty miles away, with 3,000 troops and twenty cannon.

Samuel Lennox, of Trenton, New Jersey, is the oldest Knight Templar in the country. He was made a Mason in Lodge 235, Coleraine, Ireland, in 1805, and took the Knight Templar degree the same year. On Thursday last his brother Masons presented him with a handsome uniform, sword and outfit.

The Marquis de Boissy was at a fancy costume ball, habited as a Marquis of the Louis XV era. Prince Lucien Murat met him and maliciously inquired if it was the dress of his grandfather. "Mon-sieur," replied the Marquis, "if every body here were the dress of his grandfather, it is not I who would be the most uncomfortable."

William R. Haight, a convict in the Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary, has fallen heir to \$32,000 by the death of his mother, who left him her entire property. The young man fell into bad ways through following a circus which passed through his town in Cattaraugus county. He has three quarters of his two years' term yet to serve.

It is stated that Chief Justice Breese, of the Supreme Court, has in hand a history of Illinois from its earliest date, including the Jesuit explorations and of the Indian tribes of the then wild territory, down to the present day. It will be one of the most complete histories that has been yet written of any of the States of the Union. And no man in the State is more competent for the task.

The profits of the best vineyards near San Francisco are very enticing. Mr. Shaw gets \$421 gross per acre from his Muscat of Alexandria vines annually, on the average, and \$370 net. The Meister brothers get \$735 per acre gross, and \$735 net from the Alexandrian Muscat; \$2,400 gross, or 2,300 net from the Flame Tokay, and over \$400 per acre from the Black Hamburg, Black Malvoisie, Golden Chasselas and White Tokay for table use.

A VIEW OF THE FAMOUS SUEZ CANAL.

The view of the canal, as we steamed first into it from the harbor in the dreamy moonlit atmosphere, was extremely striking. Far away, on either shore of the still shining water gleamed or gleamed the interminable desert. It was a great work of man, the architect who is forever outbuilding his own brief date on which we gazed; but how poor a thing after all, its greatness seemed, and how measureless the presumption of its builders in the presence of this triple divine immensity of the sea, the sky, and the desert. There to the left of us, where now the eye discerns only waste and wanderings, stood but yesterday, in the calendar of that Supreme Power, with whom a thousand years are but as a day, the great city of Pelusium. The Prophet Ezekiel called it the strength of Egypt, and the Romans held it a chief place of their Oriental dominion. Beneath its walls fell, stabbed to death by order of the cowardly Egyptian King Pompey the Great, flying thither from the fatal field of Pharsalia. Far away on the right, the same waste and wandering sands drift idly back and forth over the site of San, from whose palace walls as the Hebrew Scriptures tell us, the King's daughter of Egypt loitered out with her damsels to find the future leader of the Exodus—a child stranded in a cradle among the bulrushes.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

From Tennessee recent advices have been received here to the effect that Andrew Johnson is in no wise dismayed or cast down by the late election. He is said, on the contrary, to be in the most buoyant and rosy frame of mind—McGregor on his native heath. The result of the election has caused a very decided manifestation of popular good will for the ex-President, and an equal exhibition of displeasure for the leaders, by whose jealousy and ambition his defeat was secured. That he will, come up again is not doubted, or that he will steadily increase his hold on the people. If Brownlow should die, it is said the present Legislature would elect Andrew Johnson to the vacancy.—[Washington Letter.]

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

WHAT IT SHOULD AND PROBABLY WILL BE.

A VERY CONSERVATIVE ARTICLE FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

There is every reason to believe that our present constitutional convention will make a constitution that will prove entirely acceptable to the great mass of the people, and that will be adopted by their votes at the polls. It is true, that some of the radical journals of the state have already announced their intention to oppose the new constitution, without knowing a single provision it will contain. The most influential radical journals, however, entertain and put forth more reasonable views. The Chicago Tribune, for instance, is disposed to look forward hopefully to the result of the labors of the convention. The Tribune, of Wednesday last, has the following very sensible and reasonable article upon the subject, to which we invite the attention of all our readers, democrats, republicans, conservatives, radicals, and all:—

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE. The outside patriots who constituted themselves the guardians of the republican party and of good morals in the State of Illinois, and who have been lamenting that they have not been able to turn the constitutional convention into a partisan beer garden, have found out by this time that nobody has been hurt, not even those who put themselves most in the way of being hurt. The smoke of that unnecessary battle having cleared away, we can see how very little real difference there was between members on fundamental principles of law; and how easy it will be to make a new constitution that will be acceptable to the whole people. The constitution of Illinois is for the government of men of all parties, and for the protection of the rights, liberties, and property of all. It is for the government and protection of copperheads and negroes; republicans and democrats; men and women; majorities and minorities, and all equally.

The committees of the convention are so divided that it is impossible for any party to obtain a constitution peculiar to itself. Whatever is done, to be done at all, must be acceptable to both parties. This is as it should be. A constitution is not a party platform. It is a code of laws, under which the whole people, including those who have no votes at all, are to be taxed, governed, and, if need be, protected. A constitution should have nothing to do with party or party interests. It should obtain no legislation whatever, but should be an assertion of fundamental rights in the people, a creation of the machinery to administer the government, and the establishment of such restraints upon the agents selected to perform the public duties as will prevent them from becoming the rulers instead of the delegates of the people. There the constitution ought to stop, and upon these general provisions there ought not to be, and there is not, the slightest difference of opinion among the people.

The self-constituted directory of outsiders who assumed to dictate who should and who should not organize the convention, and, who, flouting their authority disregarded, attempted to create the impression that the republican party had been sold out, will find that President Hitecock has taken the very course which will, we are confident, result in the adoption of a constitution fully acceptable to the people, and which will be voted for by the people without the slightest consideration as the political disappointment it may cause to any particular clique.

INTERESTING TO ODD-FELLOWS.

It has been supposed that the origin of the society of Odd-Fellows, or rather the organization of that association was of comparatively modern date. People will be somewhat surprised, however, to learn that its origin dates as far back as Nero, and was established by the Roman soldiers in the year 55. At that time they were called Fellow-Citizens. The present name was given them by Titus Caesar, twenty-four years afterward, and they were so called from the singular character of their meetings, and from their always knowing each other by means of musical signs and language. At the same time he presented them with a dispensation, engraved on a plate of gold, bearing different emblems of mortality. In the fifth century the order was established in the Spanish dominions, and in Portugal in the sixth century. It did not reach France and England until the eleventh century. It was then established in the latter country by John DeNill, who assisted by five knights from France, formed a Grand Lodge in London. This ancient fraternity has now its lodges in every quarter of the globe, and by its usefulness and benevolent character, commands the respect and countenance of all who are acquainted with its nature and purpose.

HORRIBLE FATE.

Thursday night, a boy apparently about sixteen years of age, applied at the police station for a place to sleep. He was taken to the Work-house and furnished lodging through the night. Upon being questioned where he came from, he stated that he was from Massachusetts that he had been living at the Orphans' Home in the State; that some time since the State agent for that institution turned about 150 boys and girls out of the house and had them distributed through the country, leaving about ten at different cities. He said that he was left at Johnsonville and made his way to this city, in hopes that he could find some employment. He was poorly clad and looked as if he was almost starved. If the tale of the lad be true, he ought to be provided for, and the conduct of the Massachusetts officials receive universal execration.—[Nashville Union.]

THE HON. EDWIN M. STANTON.

THE MANNER OF MAN HE WAS.

In an obituary notice of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, the Cincinnati 'Enquirer' employs the following language:

Mr. Stanton was a man of eminent and acknowledged ability. In force of will, in intellectual power, in administrative capacity, this country has produced few who may be considered his equal. He was the individual who caused victory to perch upon the banner of the North in the late civil war. Without him nothing was more certain than that the South would have secured her independence. In comparison with him the other men who were concerned in the management of the war assume small proportions. There are many who have been in the habit of giving the credit for our success to such personages as Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and other military men, who, by the side of Stanton, were but as pigmies to a giant. The generals moved upon the military chess-board in obedience to his touch and to the suggestions of his will. He dominated over them by an imperiousness of purpose that compelled them to recognize in him their master and superior. Lincoln himself was a cipher in the government compared to the War Secretary.

Intimately acquainted with Stanton we did not hesitate to predict, when he was called into the Cabinet, that he would be the Carnot of the war, and his subsequent history fully justified it. He comprehended the nature of the struggle, and with a daring audacity gave it that fierce revolutionary character which so strongly marked it after his hand was on the helm. He was then in robust and vigorous health, and physically and mentally he bore a marked resemblance to the great Prussian Premier, Bismark, to whom he was, in our judgement, superior in all respects.

His great mastering idea was love of power, and he was utterly unscrupulous and remorseless in his exercise of it. He was dictatorial, overbearing, haughty, and very frequently cruel. Few who asked mercy at his hands received it, and to the extent of his ability, he did all that he could to give the struggle the bloodiest and severest feature. Constitutions and laws were obstacles that he pushed aside. He strode on to his purpose, careless of the misery he inflicted, provided it was gained. His love of sway was so entire, as well as intense, that it allowed no rivalry with it. He was not given to money-making, and was in that respect, honest; nor was he inordinately addicted to sensual pleasures. There was a stubbornness of purpose, an unyielding tenacity, which in the brute creation is so strongly recognized in the bull-dog. This was seen and felt at the Bar—of which he was one of the brightest ornaments—before his entrance into active political life.

THE BYRON BUSINESS.

A NEW SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY.

An entirely new solution of the Byron mystery is furnished by a writer in 'The Madras Man,' who says that 'his father had it from one of Lord Byron's most intimate friends.' According to this lively correspondent, whose story we find in 'The Echo,' Lord Byron was, in a sense, a devil. Incredible as the thing may seem to the thoughtless, the handsomest man in England had a small tail, a pair of rudimentary horns, and short, squab feet divided forward from the instep into two parts, instead of being furnished with toes. Before he was born his mother had been once greatly terrified by seeing, when in a very delicate state of health, the celebrated picture of Satan Spurred, in the gallery at La Haye, and the result had been the fashioning of her child to some extent after the monstrous form of which the sight caused her alarm, and of which the continuous recollection could not be effaced by any means known to her physicians. At the time of her confinement it was at first suggested that the monstrosity should not be suffered to live, but the child's body, as a whole, was so perfectly shaped, and his face so wonderfully beautiful, that the suggestion was forthwith put aside, and England was not deprived of what was to become in due time one of its chief ornaments. Poor Lady Byron never recovered wholly from the shock caused by her discovery of what her husband really was; and partly through excess of imagination, partly in consequence of bad advice from persons who shall be nameless, she felt it to be her duty to insist upon her husband subjecting himself to certain painful operations. But this Lord Byron obstinately refused to do. He urged, and with considerable force, that the peculiar manner in which he wore his abundant curls effectually hid from view the rudimentary horns; and that, as he never appeared in public without his boots and trousers none would ever suspect the existence of his other defects, with the exception of his valet, in whom he placed implicit confidence.

The editor of the Quincy 'Herald' has no tears to shed over the bier of Edwin M. Stanton. He says:

If we have not been mistaken in the character and public record of the man, he was a cold-blooded heartless villain and scoundrel as ever lived and died unbung. If he had never been born, the world would have been the better off, and if he had died ten years ago, thousands of honest and worthy men, women and children who were made the victims of his infernal hate and belish malice would to-day have been alive and rejoicing in health, peace, contentment and prosperity.

EXCITEMENT IN SALT LAKE.

A YOUNG GENTLE INTRIGUES WITH A MORMON'S DAUGHTER AND IS SET UPON BY THE "DESTROYING ANGELS."

[From the Corinne Reporter.]

Last Friday night, while a young man and his chum were walking leisurely along one of the principal streets of Salt Lake, a daring attempt was made by a lot of Mormon ruffians to kidnap him; but for what purpose, we are left to guess as best we can. We that are acquainted with the damnable deeds of Brigham's hirelings in the past, can guess our way out very well, and without guessing the second time either; but there are people that don't understand the game so well, that it will puzzle.

The Salt Lake papers make very light of this recent heinous affair, just as they always do when any such barbarous deeds are committed. But the time has gone by for laughing, whistling and burlesquing themselves out of the responsibility of such proceedings as that of Friday night last. The whole upshot of the matter in question is this:

Mr. Frank Phelps, a young gentleman, rather prepossessing and affable, has been residing in Salt Lake City for some two or three years, and got pretty "thick," as the story goes, with some of Brigham's or old Daniel H. Wells' girls—in fact, so "thick" that one of these ladies manifested a "woman's will" to do as she pleased, and changed her name to Mrs. Phelps, by request. Of course, as soon as this was understood at the "Fighting Office," a council of war was called, and the "Destroying Angels" put on the track of young Phelps, to follow him till their hellish purpose was accomplished—to kill or cripple him for life. They set out, thinking they had an easy task, as he is only a boy; but, as our correspondent says, he proved himself to be equal to almost any emergency by extricating himself from five of the assassins, shooting one and putting the balance to flight without receiving much injury himself.

The Mormon papers positively deny his killing one of the ruffians, and say that the man found dead the next morning suicided while laboring under a diseased mind.

This is all bosh; Mr. Phelps testifies that he placed his pistol within three feet of one man's head and fired, and that "his man" fell into the gutter. If that's what the Mormons call suiciding, then there is no doubt but one of their "Destroying Angels" suicided then and there. The only thing to regret is that the other four who attacked Mr. Phelps did not meet a similar fate.

A MAN HANGS HIMSELF FOR FEAR OF NOT BEING ABLE TO SUPPORT HIS WIFE.

Benjamin F., son of the late James M. Hodge, of Canterbury, committed suicide at East Concord, New Hampshire, on the 12th inst. The 'Patriot' says:

The deceased had been employed in the gristmill of Colonel J. T. Clough, and in a long term of service had uniformly been of pleasing demeanor, as well as thoroughly willing, able and trustworthy. Just before six o'clock on Sunday morning he got up in his stocking feet, built a fire, and then went to the barn. Here he took a barrel, placed a board upon it, and fastened a trace-chain to a beam above. The chain he then wound twice around his neck, and dropped by the side of the barrel. Death must have ensued without a violent struggle, for when the mother of the young man found him, at seven o'clock, the corpse had a hat on, and the barrel had not been kicked over. The age of Hodge was thirty years. The cause of the suicide is thought to be this: Hodge was engaged to be married about New Year's to a most estimable young lady, and had lately been much concerned lest he should not be able to support her in decent style. He seems to have allowed his fear to wear upon him continually, for he has talked much in regard to the matter with his relations and friends. During the past week he became very forgetful, and asked questions in regard to mill work he had performed a hundred times before. No other cause than this fear we have mentioned can be assigned for this rash and much to be regretted act.

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(Successors to Stratton, Hurlson & Clark.)

WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, Agents of American Powder Co., and Manufacturers Agents for Cotton Yarns. No. 57 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill. oct18/69

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Dealer in BOAT STORES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, 110 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Illinois. oct31/69

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Exclusive FLOUR MERCHANT AND MILLERS' AGENT, No. 80 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Illinois. Orders solicited and promptly and satisfactorily filled. oct1/69

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PARKER & PHILLIS, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants and Dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, and All Kinds of Produce. OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL. oct1/69

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No. 133 Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILL. mar17/69

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(Successors to R. M. Hendricks & Co.)

Forwarding and Commission Merchants—AND—THARBOAT PROPRIETORS;

Cairo - - - Illinois. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

Are prepared to receive, store or forward freight to point, by rail or sea on commission. Business attended to with promptness. oct18/69

REMOVAL NOTICE.

H. M. HULEN

Wholesale Grocer

—AND—Commission Merchant,

Having removed to No. 74 Ohio Levee, next door to City National Bank, where, with better facilities and larger stocks, he solicits the continuance of patronage of his former customers, as well as that of as many new. Superior accommodations for storage and the handling of all kinds of Produce on Commission. Cairo, Ill., June 1, 1869. [my31/69]

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CAIRO, ILL. oct1/69

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Lime,

In bulk, always on hand. Corner English street & Ohio Levee, Cairo Illinois. oct13/69

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Also, keeps full supply of feed, and is prepared to fill orders on short notice, at the lowest market rates. Nov15/69

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EXCHANGE ON

Great Britain, Southern Germany, Ireland, France, Northern Germany, Sweden, Norway.

Also, Passage Tickets from Liverpool, London, Havre, Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg, to New York, Or to any point West.

Collectors made on any point in Europe. oct18/69

LIQUOR SALOONS.

JOHN HYLAND'S SALOON

Is supplied with all kinds of

Superior Liquors, Beer, Ale, &c., Commercial avenue, bet. Ninth and Tenth streets.

The thirsty, who love good liquors, should give him a call, and those who wish to buy a fragrant cigar can have their wants supplied at his bar. dec1/69

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The stockholders of the City National Bank will take notice that an Election will be held at this Bank, TUESDAY, January 13, 1870, for seven Directors of said Bank. A. B. SAPPORD, Cashier, d18-d19

BANK NOTICE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CAIRO, } December 11, 1869.

The Annual Meeting, for the election of two Directors, will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. C. H. HUGHES, Cashier.

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JOHN W. TROVER & CO.,

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Will attend to the payment of State, County and City Taxes, and all business pertaining to a GENERAL BROKERAGE. EIGHTH STREET, second door from Com. Ave. dec18/69

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MERCHANT, No. 78 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill. Special attention given to consignments and filling orders. dec21/69